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MAINE FARMER.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

Specimens of Wool and hints upon Merino Sheep.

We would acknowledge the receipt of specimens of wool from the flocks of Moses Taber of Vassalboro', and Nathan Foster of Winthrop. Although the letter accompanying the specimens from Mr. Taber's flock, is a private one, written with the familiarity and frankness of an old friend, we have come to the conclusion to publish extracts from it, for it contains facts and sentiments too good to be kept sealed up. We trust he will pardon this breach of confidence, and we know our readers will.

Mr. HOLMES:—In the last Farmer, I noticed thy request to wool growers to send in specimens of their fine wool, to help make up a "Woolen Museum."

I very cheerfully respond to the call, and herewith forward a few samples from my flock, with the age, and weight of fleece of the animals from whence they were taken. As I do not think the fineness of staple the only standard of value to judge a flock by, I would therefore more, by way of amendment to thy motion, that all the flock-masters who wish to immortalize their flocks by having a place for their fine locks within the glass cabinet of the Farmer, be requested to furnish a brief statement of the weight of washed wool, the age, and keeping that they are fed on; for without this information, and by merely looking at a lock of wool, we shall be poorly qualified to form a correct opinion of the value of the animal on which it grew. At the present time, the Merinos find much favor, and are fast regaining their lost reputation, throughout the length and breadth of our wool growing country, as I learn from the public prints, and within a limited circle by frequent application to me to purchase, or for information respecting them. Like-wise friend Foster informs me, that, when in Vermont last fall after our sheep, purchased the winter before, S. W. Jewett, the owner of one of the flocks from which he obtained some of ours, was then selling, from his flock of one thousand or more, lots of ewe lambs, at fifteen dollars each, and to be drove to several distant States. The Merinos, then, being up again, I will confine a few remarks to this breed, by way of supporting my proposition.

A great majority who make enquiries of me concerning them, appear to have no knowledge of the different varieties of Merinos, and expect that with the same treatment and keep they would all be equally profitable. From some twenty-five years' experience in keeping them, I have learned that there is as great difference, as between the poorer sort of common native and most improved breed of goat stock. The better sort have a quick, lively look, short necks, broad and deep in the chest, round barrel bodied, full quarters, legs short and woolled down to the hocks, quick motion and to feed, with heavy fleeces and rugged constitution. Of this kind I have had ewes raise lambs every year, and shear five pounds of wool, each. The others have a heavy countenance, dull eyes, long and slim necks, narrow chest, flat sides, thin quarters, slow of motion, minding about feed, their fleeces light and fine, and, as might be expected, bad mothers and nurses.

I am well satisfied that good or bad care and keeping will vary the weight of fleece from one to one hundred per cent., according to the care and feed. It therefore appears to me necessary, that, with the sample of wool, weight of fleece, &c., a short statement of the year's keeping should be given.

My sheep pasture is, much the greater part, wet land, producing several kinds of coarse grass; consequently the stock are never fat, nor the lambs as large in the fall as they would be on dry land, English feed, though they generally come to the barn in good store order. In the first two weeks of winter, all are fed on good English hay and a few baskets of turnips, daily. After that, the old sheep are fed twice on straw, once on coarse hay, and four bushels of turnips per day to the one hundred, until the first, or, some years, the last of second month, then on best hay and ruta-bagas till turned to pasture. The lambs are fed on English hay through the winter, and once or twice a month, two or three bushels of turnips to the one hundred. The first two months of winter, hemlock or pine boughs are fed to the several flocks once a week, and water and salt given every day. No grain given, except at the latter part of winter, to some individual that may happen to get a little astern of the flock—and also to the rams in time of service. We seldom have a sick sheep.

I doubt not, Doctor, thy proposed "Woolen Museum" is designed for utility, and may prove eminently useful (if well patronized) to all interested in sheep and wool, as a directory to the different flocks and breeds of sheep, and I hope before sheep shearing, some hundreds of their best locks will find the way to thy cabinet.

Respectfully, M. TABER.

Vassalboro', 1st mo, 15th, 1845.

A WOOD-SAWING HUMAN INSTITUTION is actually in operation at Cincinnati. A company of philanthropists purchase great quantities of wood, stow it away in a large yard, and there all who are in want are employed as sawyers. The citizens buy their fuel at the yard in such lengths, sizes and quantities, as they desire.

MAINE FARMER.



A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

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NO. 6.

Scab in Sheep.

Mr. HOLMES:—I have been a shepherd more than thirty years, and have never, to any degree, been troubled with the scab in my flock. It is said that dirty sheep houses will sometimes cause it; it has also been supposed that sluts breed the itch; probably both are true. Since I have kept a considerable flock of sheep, say one hundred or more, I had a narrow lane, leading into the pasture, into which the sheep came every night and laid down through the hot season of the year. Nearly the whole of one month there were small rains almost every night. About the last of August there were a dozen or more, which had a diseased skin, which progressed rapidly. Call it what you please, the beginning of the scab, or pelt rot, if it had been let alone, I have no doubt it would have come to the scab. I was, at a certain time, one of a company that held meetings for discussion on the subject of wool raising in this country, about the year 1812. The question was asked by one of the members, what can prevent the State of Maine from being a great wool growing State? Answer, by a physician, disease. The second question was, what will be the best preventive and remedy? Purchase all the authors on sheep you can obtain, and study the shepherd's art. A very few did this. But few authors could be found that were fitted for our section, and in 1832 the Kennebec County Agricultural Society raised a committee to collect all the experience they could on sheep husbandry at the north, and write a book, which they faithfully did. The book is entitled the "Northern Shepherd." It has, ever since it was printed, been for sale in a number of places in this county, at fifty cents per copy. No one has ever denied that it was well executed. The Society voted to give each member a copy, but it is doubted whether all the members thought it worth while to call for a copy. It is now found that the first edition is nearly all gone, one way or another. The copyright belonged to the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. At a late meeting of the Society, it was voted to give the right to Mr. Eaton, printer, of Augusta, if he would print a second edition, and E. Holmes, Elijah Wood, and Nathan Foster were chosen a committee to revise the work. Will Mr. Eaton issue his subscription for the work and go ahead? Many flocks have been wholly given up and killed, and one, I am told, was sold for sixty-three cents, and the pelts were taken off immediately and sold for about a dollar each, and the nutron from two to four cents the pound. What hope of wool growing can there be while the flocks are in the hands of such shepherds? The scab is easily prevented: a little care does it; but can that care be exercised by a man who knows nothing of the disease, nor wishes to know, until it has destroyed, or nearly so, his flock? He then runs to his neighbor, who has made himself acquainted with the disease and prevented it in his own flock, and says—"Oh, do come and cure my flock." "Why do you come to me? Have we not advised you of the danger? Where is your 'Northern Shepherd'? Where is your care of your flock?" "I have no Northern Shepherd, and as to my flock, I have not seen it since last June until this fall, and I found them with the scab."

There was a time when, through the villages on the Kennebec, there was more than three hundred thousand dollars paid for wool. Flocks have got into many hands, and some make bad work with them. I offer to lend the Farmer office, Tessler on scab and other diseases of sheep, Livingston on scab and other diseases, Bard on the same, and lastly the Northern Shepherd, which contains the experience of most of the others. The scab has and is destroying many flocks in my neighborhood, and, as I hear, on the Sandy River. Shall farmers lose the profit of their flock by disease that might have been prevented by a little timely care, and so trifling expense that it is not worth naming? Every owner of sheep, how small soever the flock, ought to know how to prevent and cure the scab. The Kennebec County Agricultural Society have not heretofore been unkind of sheep. The little Merino is of more value to the State of Vermont than any one thing they have, and ought to be here.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Jan. 20, 1845.

English Farming.

LARGE CROPS OF WHEAT—WORKING OF COWS—ECONOMY OF MANURE, AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL.—Professor Colman, in his European tour, mentions an instance where a man had supported himself and son, from two acres of land, for which he paid a rent of \$45.60, and in the course of seven years, saved enough from the produce of his two acres to purchase two acres at \$144 to \$192 per acre. In another case, six acres under spade cultivation, is stated to have given an average of 52 bushels of wheat per acre. Another witness brought before the Parliamentary committee, testified that on the estate of Lord Howard, at Barham Hall, Yorkshire, twenty-eight bushels of wheat had been obtained from a quarter of an acre; being at the rate of 112 bushels per acre. Mr. Colman thinks, however, that the accuracy of this statement may be considered doubtful.

An instance is mentioned where a man in Sussex, John Piper, who occupied four acres, and kept two cows, worked one of the cows in a cart, by which he makes an annual saving of \$24. Notwithstanding the cow is worked, "she makes eight pounds of butter per week, besides furnishing some milk for the family."

Great pains are taken in all cases to save the manure. Nothing is wasted. The animals are stall-fed and only turned into a yard a few hours a day for exercise. Brick or stone tanks, well cemented, are sunk near the cow stables and pig sties, for the reception of all the liquid manure. "The contents of these tanks on becoming full, are pumped into a small cart with a sprinkling box attached to it, like that used for watering streets in cities, and distributed over the crops, always with the greatest advantage, and with effects immediately perceptible." All which Mr. Colman saw, convinced him that there is no necessity of impoverishing the soil, but that under the right management it will keep itself in condition, and be ever improving.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

Report of the Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, on Nurseries, Winter Apples, Manures, and Compost.

Nurseries.

There were two entries made for the premium offered by the Society for the best nursery. One by Daniel Taber, of Vassalboro', and one by Daniel Craig, of Readfield.

The nursery of Mr. Craig was planted last year and contains one-fourth of an acre of land only. It cannot as yet be considered under fair test, or to have character enough for the committee to decide on its merits or demerits. We can therefore only say that we hope it will eventually come up to the wishes and hopes of the owner, and that he will receive encouragement enough from the public to enable him to count its extent by acres instead of rods.

According to the statement of Mr. Taber it appears his nursery must contain several acres, and comprises a very respectable variety as well as numbers, for the particulars of which we refer you to his statement. We award to him the premium for the best nursery.

Winter Apples.

There were but two entries for the premium offered for the greatest quantity of winter apples. We were a little surprised at this, considering the amount of orcharding in this County, and the abundance of apples raised this year. The two competitors were John Otis, Esq. of Hallowell, and Mr. David Longfellow, of Winthrop. Mr. Otis neglected to send in statements, and thereby left the field to Mr. Longfellow, who came forward manfully with supply of choice fruit, which the committee discussed with much taste if not judgment. Mr. Longfellow stated that his orchard contained about 100 trees, and that from them he raised 200 bbls. Russetings, 11 bbls. Greenings, 9 bbls. Nonsuchs, 5 bbls. Catheds, 2 bbls. Ribetons Pippins, 2 bbls. Corn Apples, 3 bbls. Moody Apples, 3 bbls. Sweet Russets, 3 bbls. Garden Sweeties, 2 bbls. Bellflowers, 2 bbls. Baldwins—total 241 bbls. We award the premium to Mr. Longfellow.

Compost Manures.

But two entries were made for the premium on compost manures, viz, Messrs. John Otis, of Hallowell, and Daniel Craig, of Readfield. We regret to say that Mr. Otis did not furnish the committee with the requisite statements, and we regret it the more because we are aware that he has made a large quantity, and have no reason to suppose that it was not made in a skillful manner.

Mr. Craig's statement is herewith submitted—he has not stated how much he has prepared, but the committee have awarded him the premium, provided he shall make it appear to the Trustees that he has compounded the requisite quantity, viz, fifteen cords.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
E. HOLMES, Per Order.

Augusta, Jan., 1845.

Management of Young Orchards.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—I would thank you for a little information through the Farmer, (an agricultural paper which speaks from experience) in relation to the management of an orchard. I have an orchard containing about 400 apple and peach trees. The apple trees stand in rows, 30 feet distant from each other, both ways, with rods of peach trees between the apple trees over nearly half of the ground. The apple trees are now 10 to 12 years, and the peach trees from 3 to 5 years old. And now, sir, as these trees cast a shade over one-half or more of said land, in the summer season, the question I wish to ask is this: what shall I do with said land? It is not profitable to cultivate corn or potatoes in the shade of these trees. Should I lay it down to grass, the trees would not do as well. If I keep it ever under the plough, and raise no crop but the fruit from the trees, there would seem to be a loss; or if I keep it in grass, and let all the grass die on the land year after year I shall make a grand harbor for mice. Therefore, sir, if you will give a candid answer to the above question, together with a little good advice, from your large store-house of experience, in relation to the better course for me to pursue with the soil of the aforesaid orchard, you will do me a great favor, and I presume benefit hundreds of others who need further light on the same subject.

Grafton, Jan. 16, 1845.

It is now conceded, in all quarters, that unless you keep the soil broken among fruit trees, you will have no thrifty growth of wood, and no fair fruit. This is to be understood, as a general rule, for it is not to be denied there are lots so rich, and so well adapted to fruit trees, that there may be no need of breaking up the ground for a number of years.—Such lots are exceptions.

If you plant with potatoes an orchard that shades half the ground, you cannot expect more than half a harvest; yet your seed will cost you as much as in clear fields. But can you sow rye plant corn or potatoes you must apply manure, and though your trees will get their part of it you cannot afford to be annually manuring one field to the neglect of others. You must go round your farm and let all parts feel your dressings.

It is better, therefore, in the generality of cases, to let an orchard as old as yours produce nothing but fruit than to expend all your means here. If you plough it twice a year, turning in the weeds and grass that naturally spring up, your trees will flourish and your fruit will be fair, in land that is naturally good, without other manuring, for many years in succession. We have seen this in other grounds as well as our own.

But you can easily and cheaply increase the quantity of matter to be buried by your plough.—You can sow buckwheat, oats, rye, or clover, and bury them before they go to seed. The cheapest kind of seed will answer; chaff that you may save on the barn floor, will help you to green matter to lighten the soil. You can sow rye quite early in the spring, though some farmers have doubts whether rye is agreeable to the apple orchard. We need more trials, however, before we can decide. Buckwheat comes to full blossom in about six weeks, when sown the first of May. As some of its seeds ripen many weeks sooner than others, you can let the first sowing stand so long as to furnish seed for a second crop, and this will save buying new seed.

It is desirable so to manage this matter as to have a growing crop of something to keep the falling fruit out of the dirt; and yet we do not like a high growth of matter to hide the fruit, or to make the picking more laborious. Clover, sown about the first of August, may answer as well as anything.—Clover is the least objectionable grass to be suffered to grow in an orchard. Some orchardists make that a rotation crop, and let it grow two years.

If you have a very rocky orchard that cannot well be ploughed, you will find your account in let-

ting hogs run in it. After sowing the short red clover you can let breeders run there to much advantage, and they will nearly obtain a living, for hogs must never be high fed till after littering.
(Mass. Ploughman.)

Poultry.

The affairs of the poultry yard have, as usual, had a share of my attention the present season, and I am more and more impressed with the importance of this branch of rural economy. Wishing to raise as many Poland and Dorking chickens this year as could be, I purchased two dozen common hens to do the hatching, and let all of every breed set that would. Out of twenty-one that have set, there has been but one Poland hen; and this has been about the proportion that I have observed in former years. By selecting a few of the best of each kind to breed from, and keeping each lot by themselves, I think I can observe an improvement every year, both as to size and beauty of form; and if this plan were followed up for a series of years, it would result, I doubt not, in producing a finer stock of fowls than any we have at present in the country.

I have at various times tried experiments in crossing the different breeds of fowls, and the following are some of the results. The most beautiful white top knots are produced by a cross between a Poland cock, and a common white hen. The sub-variety known as the Golden Poland—having the body of a bright or reddish yellow, with a small black spot on each feather, and a crest of red or mixed colors—is the result of a cross between a Poland hen and a common red cock. Many of the chickens produced by these crosses will be parti colored and of various plumage, but some will be of the character above described. I have a number of fine top knots or Dorking top knots, produced by a cross between a Dorking cock and a white top knot hen. Another variety described in some of the poultry books, viz: the perfectly white body with a black top knot, I have never seen, though I have made various unsuccessful experiments to produce it.

To obtain a cross of any particular description, it is necessary that the cock and hen should run together from four to five weeks before the eggs are saved to be hatched; for all the eggs the hen lays in four weeks after being changed to a new cock, will partake of the character of the former cock.

The following treatment has resulted in keeping my fowls in a remarkably healthy state, and causing them to produce an abundance of eggs. Being under the necessity of keeping them shut up through the summer, I have each room supplied with a large box of dirt, sand and ashes, for them to roll in; a box of old lime mortar or plaster; a box of fine gravel from the lake shore, of which twenty fowls will eat a peck in four weeks; a feeding hopper containing always a supply of food, and fresh water supplied twice a day. For food, I prefer wheat when I can get it; and there being generally a supply here to be had for twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel—such as through various causes becomes wet in vessels and unfit to be ground—I use that through most of the year. Wheat contains so much lime, that it assists materially in the formation of shells, and causes fowls to lay better both winter and summer, than any other food with which I am acquainted.

Guided by the foregoing, very profitable, yet variety to the music of the poultry yard, and I have kept them for some years. They make what Shakespeare calls a "musical discord," which is not disagreeable to my ear. They do not begin to lay till about June, and finish in August or September, producing an egg generally every other day. Their flesh when well fatted is most delicious, and I am determined to have mine all served up for the table before another winter.

H. A. PARSONS.
[Albany Cult.]

Cultivate Your Fruit Trees.

The influence of the cultivation of the soil on fruit trees, appears to be less known and appreciated than any thing else of the kind equally important, which has been practised since the time of Hesiod and Homer. Persons who purchase fine fruit trees, appear to have more or less of five different objects in view, which are the following, to wit:

1. To kill the trees at once.
2. To keep them alive, with the hope that they may bear small and imperfect fruit in ten or twenty years.
3. To make them grow vigorously for a year or two, and afterwards neglect them, reducing the fruit to one-third in quantity and one-tenth in quality of what it should and might be.
4. To keep them well cultivated constantly during the term of their natural lives, and as a consequence receiving full crops, and of the most delicious quality.
5. To keep them well cultivated constantly during the term of their natural lives, and as a consequence receiving full crops, and of the most delicious quality.

1. Although many appear to pursue the first of the above named objects, they probably do not really intend it. They are however much more successful than they intend to be in killing their trees, by drying them in the sun, freezing them in the cold, bruising them, or otherwise treating them as already dead, while life yet remains. A large number pursue this course.

2. Others avoid these attempts to produce death, but practice another kind, which is, to crowd the roots of the trees when setting them out, into very small holes dug in hard soil, and then to suffer them to perish gradually from such careless transplanting and subsequent lack of care and culture. A much larger number follow this practice.

3. Others again transplant well—but that is all. This done, they consider the whole work as finished. The trees are suffered to become choked with grass, weeds, or crops of grain—some live and linger, and others die from discouragement. An intelligent friend purchased fifty very fine fruit trees, handsomely rooted, and of vigorous growth; they were well set out in a field occupied with a heavy crop of clover and timothy. The following summer was very dry, and the grass crop crowded them hard on every side—most of them necessarily perished. The browsing of cattle the next winter completed the work for the rest—it would have been cheaper to have thrown them away at once.

Another person, a neighbor to the first, bought sixty trees, of much worse quality in growth; he set them out well, and kept them well cultivated with a crop of potatoes. He lost but one in the sixty, and by pursuing the same course of raising among them low head crops, his trees now promise to give him a large crop of fruit. He has since bought fifty fine trees, and a few days since I passed his house, and he said to me, "I thought a crop of wheat was one of the best for young peach trees."

"O no," said I, "it is one of the very worst; avoid all sown crops, and occupy the ground only with low, head crops, as potatoes, ruta bagas, carrots, and the like."

"Well," answered he, "I have found it so—my fifty peach trees all lived, but I have lost one year of their growth by my want of knowledge."

I examined his trees—they had been well set out, in a fine soil, all the rows but one, had stood in a field of wheat, but the one excepted was hoed with a crop of potatoes. The result was very striking. Of the trees that stood among the wheat, some had made shoots the present summer an inch long, some two inches, and a very few five or six inches. On nearly every one that grew with the potatoes, new shoots a foot and a half could be found, and on some, the growth had been two feet, two and a half, and three feet. Other cases have furnished nearly as decisive contrasts.

4 and 5. An eminent cultivator of fine fruit, whose trees have borne for many years, says in a late letter, "My fruit garden would be worth twice as much as it is, if the trees had been planted in thick rows* two rods apart, so that I could have cultivated them with the plow. Unless fruit grows on thrifty trees, we can form no proper judgment of it. Some that we have cultivated this season, after a long neglect, seem to like new kinds, and the flavor is in proportion to the size." Large trees often stand in thick grass, and poor crops and poor fruit can hardly fail to result; and the nurseryman who sold them is sometimes pronounced a scoundrel for having furnished such despicable stuff.

"But," exclaims some one, "are we always to be troubled with cultivating and taking care of our trees as long as we live?" Exactly. This is the condition of living and enjoying the fruits of the earth, which has existed these last six thousand years. Besides, if this labor gives a return of a hundred fold, who ought to regret it? If my orchard, yielding a hundred bushels now, of poor fruit, will, by putting a hoed crop and some manure into it, more than double its products, and greatly improve them in quality, where is my loss? Would it be grateful in me to complain of a little care and attention with so great a gain? Labor cannot be avoided, but it brings its reward.

Macedon, 9 mo, 1844. [Albany Cult.]

Renovation of Pastures.

From the manner in which some farmers—and they are not few—treat their pasture grounds, one might suppose they considered such land endowed with peculiar properties—with a recuperative, or self-renewing power, which enabled it to sustain itself, and produce its yearly yield without diminution. But even when these fields begin to show by seemingly unmistakable signs that they need renovation, the owner not unfrequently seems to deem it inexpedient to give them any assistance to recover their lost strength, and keeps them pastured still; though his stock, which they are required to support, in a great measure, in summer, have to keep in diligent and active exercise their locomotive and grazing faculties, to get a daily supply of food from them, and come short after all.

The judicious and energetic farmer pursues a different course, and finds his interest promoted by it. When he sees his pastures are failing, he immediately plows them up, dresses the land as he can afford, plants, and then seeds down again, or seeds immediately after preparing the land in August or September. It cannot be disputed that this is a wise and profitable husbandry.

The objection sometimes urged by farmers, to breaking up their pasture grounds, that they have not material to dress them with, may, in some cases, be well founded, but more often, we think, it is not. It is as generally true in manure-getting as in other enterprises, that "where there is a will, there is a way." If, however, the alternatives were left to us, either to permit a pasture to remain in a poor condition, yielding a poor product, or to break it up and new seed it, without having any manure to apply to it, we should not hesitate to adopt the latter measure; for, by plowing in the fall, and turning the furrows flat, we should expect some degree of advantage in improving the ground from the influences of snow and frost, and the decaying and would be of some benefit to the next crop. But, few farmers, we imagine, can be so poorly off for manure, or the means of making manure, as to be forced to adopt such a course as this.

"It is one thing to give good advice to others, but a very different thing to put that advice in practice, if you are circumstanced as they are," may be observation of some one. Well, we reply, that is very true,—and it is equally true that I'll try often accomplish wonders. It may be presumed—observation justifies the presumption—that if a farmer avails himself of all the means within his reach, and devotes his entire energies to make them subservient to his profit, he rarely fails to effect any improvement on his farm that he desires. But farmers who suffer their liquid manure to run to waste—who throw their dung into the yard uncovered, to "manure the atmosphere," rather than their suffering fields—who waste or sell their ashes, and have swamps, woodlands and mud deposits, which are never drawn upon for manure—such farmers have not a shadow of excuse for making the want of manure "a lion in the way" of renovating their pasture grounds. We hope and believe the number of such is on the decrease, and that improved farming will prove so contagious that every New England farmer will catch it.

It is certainly wise policy to forego immediate profit for the sake of effecting a great prospective improvement—and where there is anything like correct system pursued in farm management, this course will always be adopted. If the breaking up of run-out pastures involves an expense which even the first two or three croppings will not be sufficient to repay, still, if by so doing, the land, when once well set in grass again, will produce good crops for several years with but little cost, it must be a short-sighted sagacity that does not see the advantage of the measure, and the wisdom of losing a little at first, to gain much more ultimately.

November 3, 1844. J. H. D.

N. E. Farmer.

The lady of Mr P. A. Trudeau, carpenter, of Albany, had a fine boy on the 5th inst. This is the twenty-second child. Fifteen were born in Montreal, Canada, and seven in the United States.

The New Prescott Mill, at Lowell, is to have machinery put in it for the manufacture of cotton cloth. The mill will run sixteen thousand spindles; and about four thousand looms, and be completed in ten months.

NOT BAD.—A Methodist preacher, expounding on his own authority, in a country village, remarked that "commentators did not agree with him." Next day he received a basket of kidney potatoes from common taters did not agree with him, he had taken the liberty to present him with some best kidney taters.

Mechanic Arts, &c.

Tick Smoker.

If you want a machine that will be death to sheep ticks you will find it at L. P. Mead & Co.'s, in this town. Mr. S. Sanborn, who is chief engineer of their operative department, has made one, which, when filled with tobacco and a live fire coal, will smoke like a volcano; and a few puffs of the bellows will envelop a sheep in a thick atmosphere of what proves to be blue ruin to sheep ticks. Of all unprofitable stock in this world, such vermin beats the whole. There ought to be one of these engines of destruction in every sheepy neighborhood, and thoroughly used. Ticks are generally abundant on lambs. They find better shelter on them in the summer and fall, than on old sheep, because their wool is larger and their skin more tender; but a lamb is least able to bear the scourge, and it is the duty of every sheep owner to examine carefully, and if he finds even one of these marauders skulking about in the fleece, to smoke him out immediately. You will find it the most profitable kind of smoking, and we hope, in time, it will become the most fashionable.

Coating one Metal with Another.

The galvanic process of precipitating metals, or of coating metals, is likely to become one of very great practical importance.

We copy the following from the Civil Engineers and Architects' Journal. Mr. Ruolz has covered several specimens with a precipitate of copper and tin in the proportion which constitute bronze; and has altogether established the practical use of his discovery.

A precipitated coating must always be more regular and uniform than one laid on by hand; it can be made to any degree of thickness, and cannot be detached from the material to which it is applied. Iron rods, for instance, both as frame work and sheet iron, may be coated so as to resist the action of the atmosphere, and this without any great addition to the cost; for the coating may be thin, and the iron work itself not being exposed to atmospheric action, may be much lighter. For domestic purposes, the galvanic process, as regards a leaden envelop, may be advantageously employed in various ways; and Mr. Ruolz suggests the employment for iron shot, which undergoes great deterioration from exposure to the atmosphere.

It is no great matter how much shot deteriorates, but there are a great many more useful articles, necessarily exposed to the air, which may be completely defended by this process, which is very simple and not very expensive.

Impilla Shoes.

What in this world are impilla shoes? We have seen all kinds of shoes, from those made of a sheep goat skin up to India rubber; but an impilla is something "uncommon," as Darby said by the comet.

We have heard of them and suppose they are nothing more than the elastic hair soles, which may be had at various places. We found the following description the other day, in a foreign Journal, which we copy for you, to make you as wise upon the subject as we are. This invention is highly conducive to personal comfort. Its properties are, to keep the feet warm and dry, to give ease in walking, to prevent the formation of corns, and to cause the disappearance of those already contracted, and to prevent cracking. The soles of these shoes are so constructed as to impart a sensation, like walking on the hardest path or pavement, like the tread upon carpet. They wear longer than the common shoe, and retain their proper shape to the end; for by the yielding quality of the sole, the foot is allowed to sink, as upon a mattress; thus preventing any extension of the upper leather from side pressure. They likewise possess the advantage over water proof boots or shoes, by allowing perspiration to pass off, without (so long as the outermost sole remains whole) suffering the damp to penetrate to the feet.

In the specification of the patentee, (Mr. Baker, Surgeon, of Grosvenor street) the invention is stated to consist of a layer of horse, or other strong curled hair, (felted or matted together, with or without a layer of Caoutchouc) between the two upper pieces of leather. In some cases, in addition to the use of a layer of felted or matted hair, he applies a thin sheet of India rubber on the under surface of the matted or felted hair—and this makes the patent impilla shoe.

Steamer Great Britain.

The first attempt to float this gigantic vessel through the locks at Bristol was unsuccessful, but an additional portion of the masonry having been removed, she was got through the next day, and being taken in tow by three steam tugs, proceeded to King road, where she arrived in two hours and eight minutes, without accident of any kind. Her own steam was then got up for a trial of speed down the Channel.

The Great Britain is 322 feet in length and 50 feet 6 inches in breadth, registering 3500 tons. She has four decks, the lowest of iron, for the reception of cargo. The upper deck is flush from stem to stern, and 368 feet long. She has 3 boilers, containing 200 tons of water, and heated by 25 fires; the four engines are 250 horse power each.

Fifteen hundred tons of iron have been used in the construction of the ship and her engines. Her propeller (of the Archimedian screw pattern) is fifteen feet and a half in diameter, worked by a plate valve chain in four tiers, passing round an iron drum of 18 feet diameter. Fifty-four revolutions per minute can be made.

Tallow Manufacture.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, gives the following description of one of the manufacturing of the West:

"There is one establishment at Lafayette, Indiana, which, from its novelty, must not be overlooked. It is a steam factory of tallow and lard. The whole process is this: A lot of cattle are purchased and butchered, the hides cured, and the carcasses cut up and thrown into immense cauldrons, into which steam from a large boiler is conducted, by which means the fat is rapidly extracted and drawn off; then the lean is dealt out to a lot of hogs, which to a considerable extent, are fattened on this refuse of the carcasses of the cattle. The hogs are served in the same way, and after the lard is extracted, the carcasses are used for the same purposes as those of the cattle. This project, though an experiment, promises success. 1000 hogs are expected to be kept in this way. Cattle in abundance, fattened on the prairies, may be bought for 5 to 10 dollars each."

SK

Who, Doctor? Why, who should it be, but the blessed creature—the poor woman's friend?

"Ah, how did that happen?" said Rodney, hardly able to restrain his curiosity.

"Why, the blessed creature came to see me this forenoon, and when she went away, dropped her handkerchief on the stairs, where my daughter found it after it was too late to recall her."

"But how could you learn who she was, by her handkerchief?"

"Why, was not her name, the blessings of Heaven rest upon her and hers! written with her own dear hand in one corner of it?"

"May I see it?" inquired Frederic. "I have long had a curiosity to know who she is."

"Well, did I know that, Doctor?" replied the garrulous old woman. "I once asked her name, but she turned it off with some kind inquiry about my health and wants, and I thought it was not polite to be over-curious, you know."

"But what made you think I had any interest in knowing her?" said Rodney, smiling.

"Have not you said as much a thousand times, Doctor?" was her quick reply, "when I have asked me if she had been here? I saw through it all long ago. You should have seen how sweetly the blessed creature blushed the other day, when I told her she was too good for this sinful world, and that there was but one man in it worthy to be her husband, and that was Doctor Rodney. Ah, Doctor, she continued with a wise shake of the head, 'old eyes can read young hearts better than printed books!'"

"But where is the handkerchief?" said Rodney, laughing heartily at the old lady's pleasantry.

"Here it is," said she, taking it from under the adjoining pillow, where she had placed it—"here it is as nice and white as her own lovely self."

Frederic took it, and hastily turning down the corners of its neat folds, he searched for the owner's name. As his glance fell upon it his eyes suddenly brightened and a deep glow overspread his face, "just like the young lady, as his patient remarked."

"You may take it to her, Doctor, if you can find out where she lives," said she, "but remember," she laughingly added, "I shall expect a token when the happy day arrives."

"Certainly—certainly," said Rodney, scarcely heeding the remark, as he carefully disposed of the handkerchief and left the room.

At an early hour that evening our physician ascended the steps of 23, Park Row, with a heart throbbing with strange emotions. His hand trembled as he touched the bell, and he felt half inclined to beat a retreat. A moment after he was ushered into the presence of Clara. A mutual embarrassment attended their meeting. Clara's springing from the conversation she had held with her father, being fresh in her mind, and Frederic's from a sense of the motive which induced his visit.

Mr. Danvers was present when Rodney entered, but soon took his leave, remarking as he went out, with a peculiar archness in his tone, which called the warm blood to his daughter's cheeks:

"I shall leave you, Clara, to exercise that particular privilege we spoke of last evening!"

"Father insists upon it," said Clara, after he had gone, smiling and endeavoring to recover from the confusion so lately manifested, "that as this is leap year, we ladies are privileged to do all the talking—a right, some are ill-natured enough to say we always exercise, whether entitled to it or not."

A desultory conversation followed this remark, during which Rodney took from his bosom the handkerchief given him by the old woman and held it carefully in his hand. Clara did not recognize it at first, but presently fixing her eye upon it she exclaimed in a tone of surprise, "My handkerchief!—why how came you by that, Doctor?"

"I picked it up in the course of my rambles this afternoon," said he with a smile.

"Strange, I have not missed it until this very moment—where could I have dropped it?" she continued, trying to recollect where she had been.

"Do you know old Mrs. Thompson?" said Frederic very significantly, "a poor bed-ridden patient of mine in Duane street?"

"There—I recollect now! I did call on the poor woman this morning—did you find it there?"

"The woman's daughter picked it up on the stairs and Mrs. Thompson commissioned me to deliver it to the owner, if I could find her out," he added with a tone full of meaning.

"I see how it is," said Clara, the eloquent blood mounting to her temples, "it would be useless to attempt further concealment. I acknowledge myself fairly found out. But if there is any merit to be attached to my little charities it must be ascribed to my dear father, for I have been but his almoner."

"Pardon me then, dear Clara," said Rodney in an impassioned tone, taking her hand—"for seeking to test the extent of your generosity. You have in your possession one gift, which presumptuously perhaps I would crave a treasure dearer to me than all others—this hand!"

We will not stop to speak of the feeling which thrilled Clara at this certainly not unexpected request. She hesitated a moment, while the rich blood again suffused her face and neck.

"Excuse me, Frederic," she at last said with strong emotion, though one less interested than her lover would have detected a quiver of archness in her reply. "You are too late. Were it mine to give, it should be freely yours; but," glancing her eyes from Rodney's blank and fallen countenance to her imprisoned hand—"it is already in the possession of one, who if he deem it worth his keeping, may one day repent its forcible seizure."

"Never, dearest girl, my own, never!" was Rodney's joyful exclamation—a glow of rapture chasing away the shades of gloom from his face, as he pressed the little white hand he held repeatedly to his lips.

The patient reader will perceive that our physician's prescription had a marvelous effect. It is hardly necessary to detain him with an account of what followed. In due time, to use the words of a poetical friend, there was—

"A gathering of fond friends—
Brief, solemn words, and prayer,
A trembling to the finger's ends,
As hand in hand they swear.

"Sweet cake, sweet wine, sweet kisses,
And so the deed is done:
Now for life's love and kisses,
The wedded two are one.

"DIDN'T I QUOTE IT. The Hudson River Chronicle says:—"An ingenious and nearly successful attempt to escape from the prison at this place, was made by one of the convicts on last Saturday morning. He by some means procured an empty hoghead, one head of which was tight, the other about half knocked in. This he placed in the water, got into it, and started on his voyage. He met with no impediment until he arrived at the lower end of the prison dock, where, unfortunately for him, his strange vessel attracted the attention of a person nearby, who forthwith determined to pull the craft to the shore, and claim it as his own, by virtue of his being the original discoverer. He lost no time in procuring a boat hook with which to secure the prize. He made one grab at it, but his hook slipped off. Another effort was more successful—his hook retained its hold but he had caught a Tartar, for the hoghead had caught in the ice, which came near carrying away hoghead, hook and man too, provided he held on. Assistance was, however, procured, and the craft was drawn to the dock, where its cargo was discovered. He was secured, taken back to prison, and we presume a dose of the cat thoro'ly administered."

A MAJESTIC DONATION. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence has given the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, to aid in the erection of a hall which shall do credit to that institution; and towards the establishment of a free school therein, for the education of mechanic apprentices in those branches of learning which may be most beneficial to their several pursuits. A noble donation for a noble object. [Boston Post.]

Maine Farmer.
AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1845.

FIRE. A small building, used as a house and attached to the ash and blind of the Kei-Caldwell & Robinson, near the consumed by fire on nebec Dam, in this town, on 500. No insurance. Friday last. Loss, about \$500. This is the second building of the kind lost, by fire, by these gentlemen.

CONT. FEMALE ACADEMY. We have received a communication respecting this institution. It seems that the designs of the founder were liberal—that he had no idea that it would be made a school for sectarianism. If the instructor does not carry out the plan, it is the business of the trustees to see to it, not ours. It will not do for us to take up the political or sectarian cudgels. Our friend will find papers enough especially consecrated to such business.

THE UNION.—We have received a new paper with that title, published in Salem, in this State, by Noyes & Cowan. It is a full folio, and we presume will indoctrinate the good people of York into Whig principles.

PLENTY OF ROOM.—An exchange paper, which is good at cyphering, says that America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people, and then not be so crowded as Old Europe is. The present population in Europe is two hundred and thirty-eight millions, and in the whole world there is one billion one hundred million—good many folks, that!

SCAMPS' PARADISE. We don't like to call hard names, but, really, we believe that Pennsylvania, glorious old Pennsylvania is about to become a scamp's paradise. They have got one of the most tender hearted and near sighted Governors of any in the Union. The way he opens the prison doors must make the heart of every scoundrel leap for joy. Papers from that State bring the intelligence that Gov. Porter has lately pardoned five murderers, one incendiary, four rioters, a burglar of the most dangerous and desperate character, one keeper of a house of prostitution, two counterfeiters of high standing, and about one dozen pickpockets and thieves.

GREAT HAUL. We learn from the Boston Bee, that the following tremendous seizure of contraband goods, was made by Uncle Sam's tipstaff in Quoddy, namely, "one jug, containing a quantity of brandy, illegally brought into the United States." It is said one half goes to the informer. What a lucky dog that informer must be. He has now a supply of "cogniac," and half a jug to put it in. What wonder there is such a rush of candidates for the custom house.

FOUND IT OUT AT LAST.—The Bee says that a New York Debating Society have settled the question that puzzled George III so confoundingly. They lately took up the question how the apples got into the dumplings, and decided it in the affirmative.

The Boston Thomsonian Manual has been discontinued for want of patronage.

SEEDS.—We would acknowledge the receipt of a package of seeds from Mr. Ellsworth, of the Patent Office. We wish him a long personal and official life.

HAI A RAT!—The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the dimensions of a rat of enormous size caught in a paper staining manufactory in that city. They are from tip of nose to tip of tail two feet; girth of the body nine inches. [Boston Bee.]

PHO! That's nothing. We saw a rat in the street the other day, that stretched four feet between the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, pretty quick too. We had'n a chance to girth him.

WEATHERIANA.—First it blew, then it snowed, then it rained, and then it froze; that's a condensed history for the last fortnight. Last Sunday was superlatively cold. But it is "most capital sleighing."

ANNUATION.

The following is the joint resolution which passed the lower House of Congress on the 25th ultimo, declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

Sec. 2. And it is further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said state to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said state, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States, all mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, and also public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and army yards; docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and duties of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said state may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third. New states, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such states as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each state asking shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—A gay Lothario, "Gout West," whose name (Kissam) would appear far from inappropriate, has been called to task by the members of a religious society for being a little Don Juanish, in his fondness for kissing all the more comely sisters of the flock, and on an extremely limited acquaintance, for he had only been in the neighborhood a short month. In extenuation, he said that he was so much in the habit of taking innocent liberties with the girls whom he courted in his village, that he could not break himself of it now that he was away from home. Naughty Kissam!—Why not call him Kissam? [American Republican.]

View of Aroostook Mountain from Upper Sebols Lake.

Scenes in the Wilderness.—No. 2.

The cut at the head of this article represents one of the numerous lovely lakes which abound in the forests of Maine; lovely, not only on account of the many natural beauties which surround them, but also for the relief they afford to the weary pilgrim, as he winds his slow and weary way among the wilds hitherto visited only by the hunter in pursuit of his game, or the lumberman, also in pursuit of his game. The river Sebols is a branch of the Penobscot, emptying into that river some 80 miles above Bangor, on the east side. It takes its rise from two lakes, one of which, called the Upper Sebols, is within 154 rods of another small collection of water, hardly large enough to be called a lake, which is a source of a branch of the Aroostook, known by the Indian, or rather Indian French name of La Pompique, or the Rope. The rise of land between these two sources is only 7 1/2 feet, and if any practical purpose should require it, they might be very easily connected by a canal, as the ground, or soil, is of a peaty or boggy nature.

The Sebols is rather a rapid stream, abounding in what the boatmen call "quick water," and "rips," and some falls of no mean power of the cataraict order. In former times, before the liberality of the State had been extended so far into the woods as to open the Aroostook road, this Sebols, and also the "East branch" of the Penobscot, were the principal avenues to the Aroostook country. And many a cheerless and weary week has been spent by the pioneers, who first ventured into that then lone and solitary wilderness, toiling and pushing their way up, up, against the downward force of the water, at the expense, almost, of life itself. One who has never been a "voyageur" himself, cannot tell how much intense labor, how much daring perseverance, and how much actual courage it used take to surmount the many obstacles that presented themselves in getting through the forest and up the streams. In order to make any headway against the stream, it requires a constant outlay of main strength, and when a fall opposes itself, too formidable to allow the boats to be forced up them, the whole cargo, and the boats themselves, must be taken out and carried around until the water affords a smoother course. Some of these carrying places are so exceedingly rough that it is with difficulty they can be travelled, and yet we have seen the hardy boatmen of the Penobscot, traverse them, laden down with burdens on their shoulders which would load a horse, carefully and patiently threading their way along over the windfalls and slippery crags, where a single false step would be followed with inevitable death. We will endeavor to give you, in our next number, a faint idea of one of these "carries" over Godfrey's Falls, on this same river Sebols, where the boatman has to climb over the steep and almost precipitous declivity on one side, loaded with such articles as he has, in order to get above the torrent which meets him, as if in wrath at his daring to intrude upon its waters. These "carries," or carrying places, or portages, as they are called, are sometimes of such extent that they require several days to get any considerable store of "supplies" across them.

We had gone up the east branch, and thence down the source of the Aroostook, where we arrived about the last of May. It became necessary, afterwards, to make some explorations on the head waters of the Unquoquis, a branch of the Aroostook, which we had accomplished, and on the close of a day in the middle of June, found ourselves leisurely floating on the clear waters of the Upper Sebols, admiring the beautiful view of the Aroostook Mountain, which you see in the distance, lifting itself up high above the surrounding country, and forming an attractive point of observation to the whole party. We had undergone a severe and fatiguing jaunt through some eight or ten miles on foot, and had returned to the luxury of a seat in the prow of our birchen canoe. Our camp was on the headland, between this and the La Pompique waters, and as we had marched through the brush with our "waggon" on our backs most of the day, we were in that situation where it was much more grateful to sit and enjoy the scenery, without making any unnecessary haste to terminate our wanderings before night. So we floated along to the side of the lake, occasionally throwing out a line for a nibble from some of the young "anglers," that were frolicking around near the surface, and sometimes landing, to give "Joe Tomer," a young and athletic Penobscot Indian, who was skipper of the canoe, a chance to "shoot um partridge." In this way we sauntered along, in fact moving farther away from our camp than approaching to it, when a rustling and a sighing among the trees called our attention to ourselves, and made us look around, somewhat anxiously, to ascertain our whereabouts, and to calculate the best mode of returning. A cloud had pushed up its head in the west, and, although it contained but little rain, it was well stored with wind and other elements of a young tornado, which it began to send over and about us in no stinted measure. Here was a fix. Our provision was exhausted, and all our camping comforts were at the upper end of the lake—night was approaching, and the wind blowing, like wrath, the very way we didn't want it to. We soon got aboard and put off, when, all at once, "Joe," who had made one or two sweeps with his paddle, backed water, and brought his totting egg-shell of a birch bark again to the shore. For the first time, since we had been with him, we discovered signs of fear in his eye. He was an excellent boatman, and nothing suited him better than to

one reason why so many delight in the fatigues and the dangers of a trapper's and a hunter's life. They have none of the restraints and conventional forms of society about them, and they feel as free and as boundless and as wild as the country around them. It is true that there are other attractions; there is a silent and solitary grandeur pervading these regions, that incorporates itself into your very soul; you feel a deep and impressive awe as you look around upon the hill and the mountain and the stream and the lake and the eternal and boundless forest, stretching away in the blue distance on every side, without a sign, or a vestige of life, saving a few fowls of the air, and an occasional glimpse of some wild animal, starting from his lair at the approach of man.

There is something peculiar in the appearance of the mountains around the head waters of the Penobscot and Aroostook. They seem to spring up from the earth and stand there "solitary and alone," lifting up their heads above the comparatively level country around them, as if looking with anxious solicitude for some companion to keep them company in their everlasting watch over the plains below. The sketch which we have given you at the head of our article, illustrates this characteristic of the scenery in this part of our State. It is a beacon for the forester, as he pushes his way up the streams of that section.

It has received the name of Aroostook mountain, from the circumstance of its situation near the sources of this river, and from the fact that many of the rills and rivulets which trickle from its sides, may be considered as a part of the infant beginnings of this beautiful stream.

As we have before stated, we found ourselves in its neighborhood on one of the latter days of May. Although a reference to the calendar gave us to understand it was near the beginning of summer, yet the aspect of the surrounding country told us of the tardy march of winter; and, indeed, we actually caught the old fellow "lingering in the lap of May," and seemingly loth to bid her farewell, as many a patch of snow and glimmering ice in the cool glens and northern slopes, could testify. Yet, as we looked around, the rapidly expanding leaf and the warm breath from the south, and the unwelcome singing of the gnat, and the leaping of the fish from the waters, ever and anon, gave evidence of a meeting, as it were, of the seasons, that nature was rapidly shaking off the benumbing lethargy and torpor of winter, and that spring and summer were contending for the mastery.

Farwell!—you shall hear from us again "anent" this subject, next moon.

From the New Orleans Tropic.

Late and important from Mexico—Defeat and capture of Santa Anna.

By the schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Davidson, from Tampico, we are informed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 4th instant, and private advices as late as the 9th.

Santa Anna has met another San Jacinto defeat, and is now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he has so long tyrannized. The "Napoleon of the South" has at last found a fate as unenviable as was that of his own name in Mexico, and, as we have before stated, he has been shot madly from his zenith, and he whose lightest word was law, a brief period since, has fallen so low that there are "none so poor as to do him reverence."

The following letter from a correspondent at Tampico, furnishes us with the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TROPIC.
TAMPICO, JAN. 14, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Dates from Mexico to the 9th inst. arrived here last night by express. A desperate battle had been fought on the plains of Apan, between Santa Anna on the one side, and Bravo and Paredes on the other, which ended in the total rout of the former, who was captured in trying to make his escape. Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and Gen. Paredes had been despatched by Bravo, in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna. Bravo himself was on the march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner!

This is all I have time to write.

Yours,
P.

The following extract from "El Siglo Diez y Nueve," of the 4th inst., may possess some interest, as showing the state of affairs in the republic previous to the final overthrow of the dictatorial power of Santa Anna. That paper says to form a correct idea of the present political movement, it is sufficient simply to observe actual passing events, that are conspicuous to all mankind. Gen. Santa Anna is at last confined to a very limited sphere, where he is at present at the head of a division of troops, which, by the way, being discontented and fatigued, are daily witnessing the desertion of their officers and companions. The resources of the tyrant are confined to the pillage wrought from the poor inhabitants of small villages, who can make no defence; moreover he has no means to procure or pay recruits. His moral resources are still more desponding, for he has no party in Mexico to sustain him; he invokes no honest principle, and makes war upon his countrymen with the sole view of aggrandizing himself, and securing personal dominion. The whole people of the republic despise him, and regard him as a fit object for their concentrated hatred. Yesterday his party was before Puebla. So much for the prospects of the tyrant.

The glorious cause of the country, on the other hand, presents the most lively and animating aspect. The whole nation has declared against Santa Anna, and the valiant defenders of the laws will not only soon restore public tranquility, but will inflict summary and ignominious chastisement upon the wretches who defy and support the worst of causes.

On the 1st of January, Gen. Bravo left the city of Mexico, with 3,000 men, to march against Santa Anna, who, it is understood, intends to attack Puebla. It is said that the dictator has lost by desertion, in a single march, more than 2,000 men, and yesterday more than 600, among them several officers, all of whom have reported themselves to the new government.

Gen. Paredes was to leave Queretaro on the 1st, to unite with Gen. Bravo and Alvarez, who altogether have been ten thousand men to attack Santa Anna before Puebla. Various bodies of cavalry have been organized in the neighborhoods of Vera Cruz, Perote, Jalapa, &c., &c., to intercept the flight of Santa Anna.

The city of Puebla is in a perfect state of defence, and the troops appear pleased at the close proximity of the tyrant. Their commander having been the first to declare openly against the infamous decree of the 29th of November, has their entire confidence. He confidently asserts that if the mad despot attacks him, he will assuredly find his grave.

The government is exerting every nerve, and from the spirit and enthusiasm with which it is sustained by the people, the opinion universally obtained seems justified, that the allied forces will make Santa Anna, for once, respect the laws which, during his whole life he has so vilely insulted. Of the success of the people we cannot doubt for one moment. The funeral knell of the tyrant has sounded, and the hour of justice has arrived.

PROPELLERS. The steam propeller barque Edith, of Boston, which recently sailed from New York for Canton, has two engines of 26 inches stroke and 18 inches in diameter, and has an apparatus for unshipping the propeller, (Ericson's) when steam power is not required. The engines do not occupy much more room than a couple of water casks. In a trial of the engine and propeller, made in the bay before she sailed, the Edith went a measured distance of 4 1/2 miles in 27 1/2 minutes, or at the rate of 4 1/2 miles per hour, without assistance from her sails, and in slack water, and the time occupied in shipping or unshipping the propeller did not, in a number of trials, exceed seven minutes.

Doings of the Legislature.
THURSDAY, JAN. 26th.

SENATE. Petition presented and referred—of Isaac Cowan, et al.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Litchfield Academy.

Bill making Towns liable for certain personal injuries, had its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Chase was referred to Committee on the Judiciary—also Resolves in relation to reduction of Postage Mr. Dana.

Communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a copy of a communication from Mr. Alexander Vattmare, in relation to his system of Foreign Literary and Scientific Exchanges.

On motion of Mr. Miller, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

HOUSE. Read and to-morrow assigned—Bill repealing the act of 1843, dividing the town of Deer Isle into two districts for election purposes; bill (yes-terday laid on the table by Mr. Brown) for altering the time of holding the county Commissioners' meeting in Hancock Co.

Bill additional, in relation to the Public Lands, (authorizing the County Commissioners to sell, or grant permits to cut timber in unincorporated places) came up on its passage to be engrossed. After some inquiries by Mr. Chadwick, and explanations by Mr. Talbot, the bill was laid on the table.

Resolve in favor of Nicholas Coffin (granting him a lot of land in consideration of his services in the revolution), came up on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Chapman stated the facts in the case, and he therefore moved that it lay on the table—Agreed to.

Resolves in relation to French Spoliations on American Commerce prior to 1800, came up and was passed to be engrossed.

Petitions presented and referred—of Josiah Merrow et al; of C. Pierce et al; S. Pierce et al; all for the suppression of the sale of liquor—of Thomas Day et al, for toll on Palmer and Natchez port, Rail Road—of J. H. Jarvis et al, of Castine, in favor of Portland and Montreal Rail Road, of Benj. Gooch et al; for same—of J. G. Cole et al, for same; John J. Ames et al; Selectmen of Rumford; Eli T. Sprague et al; Joseph Miller et al.

Remonstrance of C. B. Norton et al.

The majority Resolves in relation to Texas and Oregon (passed to be engrossed in the Senate) were taken up, and the question was on concurring in an amendment adopted by the Senate, namely, striking out the words "if not designed," in the 4th resolution. This amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Vinal moved to amend, by substituting the resolves by the minority of the same Committee.

Mr. BLANEY moved to amend, by striking out the 2d, 3d, and 4th, resolutions, and substituting the following—

Resolved, That the recent Presidential canvass, the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the grounds of said annexation were placed upon the declared sentiments of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to give their support to such measures as shall be calculated to ensure the success of the object aforesaid, to his known and expressed declarations.

Mr. FAIRBANK moved for a division of the question, between striking out and inserting, and the division was ordered.

The first branch of the motion, namely, to strike out the 3d and 4th resolutions, was put, and carried, as follows—Yeas, 64. Nays, 53.

The question then returned upon the second branch, viz, to insert Mr. Blaney's substitute, and after some debate was lost, yeas 6, nays 106.

So there remained but a mere skeleton of the original resolves—the motion to strike out, having prevailed, and the motion to insert, having been lost.

Mr. Littlefield moved the indefinite postponement of the Resolves.

The Resolves were then indefinitely postponed nem con.

Mr. Blaney moved to take up the minority resolves on Texas. Lost.

Mr. Gerry moved a reconsideration of the vote taken, whereby the House indefinitely postponed the majority resolves—and the motion prevailed, 65 to 60. The question, however, was again put, and the resolves again indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 64 to 57.

Mr. Fessenden moved a reconsideration of this last vote; but the motion was lost, by a vote of 62 to 62, without the vote of the Chair (Mr. Barnes, who temporarily occupied it).

Adj.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

SENATE. Petitions presented and referred—of Peter Fuller et al; Abigail Sturges and 122 others; J. B. Wertheimer, et al; Jane W. Cranel, et al; S. Emerson Smith, et al; Mary D. Kirkpatrick, et al, all for the passage of a law suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors; of E. B. Pierce, et al; Caroline Farrell, et al; Benjamin F. Cunningham, et al; Waldo County Washington Society.

Once read and to-morrow assigned—Bill to incorporate the Penobscot Steam Tow Boat Company; Bill authorizing the City Council of the City of Portland to raise and assess a tax upon the inhabitants of Portland.

Legislature inexpedient—on order relative to repealing the law providing for the election of County Officers; on order relative to amending Sec. 6, of Ch. 32 of Revised Statutes; on order relative to authorizing Judges of Probate to license guardians of minors to get insurance on property of said minors (laid on the table).

Leave to withdraw—on petition of Wyal B. Rogers, et al; on petition of settlers of Township No. 2, Indian Purchase.

Order of notice—on petition of Isaac Burns, and 11 others.

Resolves relating to the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon, came from the House, amended, and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dunn moved that the Senate non-concur in the House in its amendment, and non-concur in the indefinite postponement, which prevailed as follows, yeas 18, nays 6.

HOUSE. Read and to-morrow assigned—Resolve relative to the reduction of postage, and bill to incorporate Litchfield Academy.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill altering the time of holding the stated sessions of the County Commissioners for the county of Hancock; bill to repeal an act dividing the town of Deer Isle into two districts for election purposes; bill to incorporate the Portland Steam Packet Company; resolve in favor of Nicholas Coffin.

Mr. Prentiss of Lee, from the committee on Division of towns, reported a bill to incorporate the town of Whiteville, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

A large number of petitions were presented and referred, in relation to the sale of liquor.

Petitions of B. Buffum and al. of North Yarmouth for incorporation as a manufacturing company—inhabitants of Palermo, to be annexed to Liberty—of Zebulon Ingersoll and others of Houlton, and of Geo. H. Shirley and others in aid of petition of W. F. Preble—of John M. Cummings for leave to build a road from Richmond's Island to main land—of J. C. Humphrey and others for incorporation of a Seminary at Brunswick were presented and referred.

Remonstrances—of town of Mr. Vernon against the petition of Albert G. Gilman and others; of M. W. Larabee and others against the incorporation of township No. 6; of Joseph Merry and others against the petition of inhabitants of Nobleboro' and Newcastle relative to the fisheries—were also presented and referred.

Mr. Farley of Newcastle presented the following—

"Resolved, as the sense of this Legislature, that we highly approve the patriotic course pursued by the Hon. Luther Severance, Hon. Freeman H. Morse, Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Joshua Herrick, and Hon. Benjamin White, in their able opposition to, and their votes against the measure of annexation of Texas to the Union, by which the territory lying south of 36° 3' N. latitude, may become a slave territory."

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The resolution lies over one day.

Adj. Thursday, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—Petitions presented and referred—of Zina Hyde and others, for incorporation as a parish; Peter Mink et al., Trustees of the German Protestant Society in Waldoboro, for leave to sell their lands in Waldoboro, for and to appropriate the proceeds thereof, together with such other funds as they may have, for the support of their minister; of A. Finson and 21 others, that a law may be passed exempting manufacturing Corporations from taxation for a period of five years from their incorporation.

Once read and to-morrow assigned—bill altering the times for holding the stated sessions of the County Commissioners meetings in the County of Hancock. Resolve in favor of Charles F. Spear; bill to continue in force an Act entitled "An Act, accepting the surrender of the charter of the Maine Bank;" Resolve in favor of Harvey E. Robinson.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve respecting French spoliation upon American commerce; bill authorizing the city council of the city of Portland to raise and assess a tax on the inhabitants of said city.

Mr. French from the committee reported bill to establish the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company.

The bill was read on motion of Mr. French, Tuesday next at eleven o'clock assigned for its second reading.

Order of notice—on petition of Samuel Sewall et al.; on petition of F. A. Fuller et al.; of S. Lee et al.; of H. O. Alden et al.; on petition of William Conner et al.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Daniel Brown.

Mr. Tallman laid upon the table Resolves relating to the annexation of Texas.

Resolved, That this Legislature highly approve the resolves passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, January 25, 1845, admitting the Territory of the Republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The resolves were read and on motion of Mr. Dunn were laid upon the table.

House.—Read and to-morrow assigned—Resolve for the repair of the road leading from the Military road to the mouth of the Fish river.

Petitions presented and referred—of E. Allen, Jr. et al. to be incorporated as Academy; of widow Pamela Wood of Baldwin, for a pension; of Sewall L. Black et al.; of S. Greeley et al.; of Marshall Smith et al.; of Mary Thomas et al.; of Robert Montgomery et al.; of S. Hackett et al.; of S. Smith et al.; of Samuel Abby, et al.—all for the alteration of the license law of Jeddediah Fairfield for further time to build a mill and perform settling duties—of Simeon Hall et al. of Portland, in aid of memorial of W. P. Preble et al.

Resolves in relation to Texas and Oregon came back from the Senate, that body nonconcurring in the House in the indefinite postponement of the Resolves, and insisting upon its former vote passing them to be engrossed.

Mr. Midland moved that the House recede and concur.

After a long debate the House adjourned without taking any vote on the matter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

SENATE.—Petitions, &c., presented and referred—of Jacob Adams and ten others, against the annexation of Texas (laid on the table)—Edward Webster et al. that the County Treasurers may be authorized to sell a part or all the lots of land in unincorporated townships reserved for public uses and appropriate the proceeds for the benefits of schools in said townships—of Holmes Day and 54 others for an alteration of an act to incorporate the Machias River Co.—of Joseph Hickey et al., in behalf of the Maine State Temperance Society, that the convicts in the State Prison be furnished with a temperance newspaper at the expense of the State.

Once read and to-morrow assigned—bill to set off Great Island from Rome to Belgrade, county of Kennebec—Resolve in favor of Walker Darling.

Passed to be engrossed—bill to continue in force an act entitled "an act accepting the surrender of the charter of the Maine Bank—bill altering the times of holding the stated sessions of the County Commissioners in the county of Hancock—resolve in favor of Charles F. Spear.

Order of notice—on petition of Abner Littlefield et al.

Finally passed—resolve in favor of Augustine Haines.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred an order inquiring into the expediency of adopting the plurality system in elections—reported resolves on the first propositions, viz: That Representatives to the Legislature be elected by plurality vote after one unsuccessful trial; and that they may be discharged from the further consideration of the second proposition, relating to the election of Members of Congress, and recommend its reference to the next Legislature.

Resolves providing for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of members of the State Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Barrett—laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

House.—Read and to-morrow assigned—bill authorizing the City Council of Portland to assess a tax on the inhabitants of said City for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of rail road route.

Bill to incorporate the Portland Steam Packet Company, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Barnes, its further consideration postponed till Wednesday next.

Passed to be engrossed—bill to incorporate the town of Whitteville into the town of Redfield to the Trustees of Littlefield Academy.

Resolves concerning the reduction of Postage, came from the Senate referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House concurred in the reference.

Resolves for the improvement of the road leading from the military road to the mouth of Fish River, came up, and the question was on the Senate amendment. Mr. Berry moved to lay the resolves on the table, as he was informed that the Land Agent last year had expended \$4000 instead of \$3000 on this road, which excess of expenditure, on the Fish River road, had deprived the Madawaska road of its full share of the appropriations made last year. He wished to ascertain if the Land Agent had made the motion.

The motion to lay on the table was then agreed to.

Resolves, introduced by Mr. Farley, complementing those of our delegation in Congress who had voted against the annexation of Texas, &c., were taken up; and after a long debate were passed—yeas 63, nays 44.

Mr. Berry, by leave, laid on the table the following resolves, which lie over one day, under the rules:

Resolved, That the Legislature approve the Joint Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, Jan. 25, 1845, admitting the territory of the Republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

SENATE. Once read and Monday assigned—bill to incorporate the town of Whitteville, to set off certain lands from the town of Redfield to the town of Mt. Vernon; do, for same bill regulating the compensation to jailors for the support of prisoners in the county jails.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to set off Great Island in Rome to Belgrade in the county of Kennebec; resolve in favor of Walker Darling.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of Albert G. Gilman et al.

Mr. Chadwick moved to take up the Resolves

approving of the joint Resolutions before Congress for the annexation of Texas.

After some remarks by Messrs. French, Tallman and Frye, Mr. Tallman moved the yeas and nays, and the motion to take up was refused—yeas 6, nays 13.

HOUSE. Leave of absence for three days from and after Monday next, was granted to Mr. McDonald of Limerick, (the Speaker).

Read and Monday assigned—Resolve in favor of Harvey E. Robinson—in favor of Ch's F. Spear.

Mr. Adams of Thomaston, presented the petition of S. C. Fessenden et al., of East Thomaston, for an alteration of the license law.

On motion of Mr. Haley of Frankfort, Ordered, That the Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 126th chapter of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the flowage of lands.

Passed to be engrossed—bill repealing the act of 1843, dividing the town of Deer Isle into two Districts for election purposes.

Bill authorizing the City Council of Portland to raise a tax of \$1000 to make a reconnoissance of a rail road route, came up on its passage to be engrossed.

A debate here sprung up, in which Messrs. Gerry, Perkins of Augusta, Farley, Chadwick, Littlefield and Allen participated. The bill was finally recommitted with instructions to report order of notice.

Mr. Perkins called up the Resolves yesterday introduced by Mr. Berry, approving of the joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives of Congress on the 25th ult., and they were read once.

Mr. Farley moved a suspension of the rules, so as to give the resolves a 2d reading at this time.

The motion was lost. A very lengthy debate ensued, and after numerous questions, orders, appeals and re-appeals, the House adjourned at 4 o'clock P. M., for want of a quorum.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.

SENATE. Petitions presented and referred—of Jacob Mann for discount on his notes given for land purchased of the State; of James N. Cooper et al. to be incorporated into the Boston Steam Navigation Company.

Order of notice—on petition of Town of Rumford.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Town of Whitteville; to set off certain lands from Mt. Vernon to Redfield; to set off certain lands from Redfield to Mt. Vernon.

Finally passed—Resolves in relation to the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon.

The Clerk announced the absence of the Speaker, and enquired what order the House would take on the subject.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker pro tem, which resulted in the election of Mr. Gerry, Jr., on taking the Chair, addressed the House as follows:

Gen'lmen of the House of Representatives: For the manifestation of your regard and confidence, I tender you my sincere thanks. I can only assure you that in the discharge of the duties you have assigned me, rectitude of purpose shall be my constant guide. For any errors of inexperience I solicit your generous consideration.

Petition of Sally S. Flye for change of name to Sarah S. Flye, was presented and referred.

Resolves in favor of the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon. Resolve in favor of Nicholas Coffin.

Mr. Perkins of Augusta, called up the resolves approving of the joint Resolutions for the annexation of Texas, which on the 25th ult. passed one branch of Congress; and the question was on their indefinite postponement.

After some debate, the resolves were indefinitely postponed, yeas 55, nays 8.

Congressional Compend.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

The Senate was not in session.

The House resumed the consideration of the Texas question.

Mr. Cave Johnson got the floor, from among twenty competitors, and moved the previous question—yeas 107, nays 97—previous question sustained.

The question being "shall the main question be now put?" Mr. Brinkerhoff called for the yeas and nays; ordered—yeas 113, nays 106.

The question then being on agreeing with the resolves as reported from the committee—yeas 107, nays ordered; yeas 118, nays 101. Question on the third reading and engrossment of the resolution, yeas and nays ordered—yeas 119, nays 97. So the resolution was read a third time.

The question being on the final passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered: yeas 120, nays 98. So the resolution passed by a majority of 22. Yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Arrington, Ash, Atkinson, Bailey, Belcher, Bidlack, E. J. Black, J. A. Black, J. A. Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, S. Cary, Me, C. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Dawson, Dean, Delle, Douglass, Dromgole, Duncan, Ellis, Farley, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Haines, Henty, Holmes, Howe, Hopkins, Houston, Huxley, Hubbell, Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Jameson, C. Johnson, A. Johnson, Jones, A. Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, McClay, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews, J. Morris, L. E. Morse, Murphy, Neuton, Norris Jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pett, Peyton, E. D. Potter, O. Pratt, Ried, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, T. H. Seymour, Simmons, Simpson, Shedd, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, R. Smith, Stearns, Stephens, J. Stewart, Stiles, A. W. Stone, A. P. Stone, O. Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tilden, Tucker, Welser, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Young, Yost—Yeas 120—Whigs in Politics.

NAYS—Abbot, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, J. Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, J. E. Carey, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darrah, G. Davis, R. D. Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Dillman, Houghes, C. J. Ingersoll, Jameson, C. Johnson, A. Johnson, Jones, A. Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, McClay, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews, J. Morris, L. E. Morse, Murphy, Neuton, Norris Jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pett, Peyton, E. D. Potter, O. Pratt, Ried, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, T. H. Seymour, Simmons, Simpson, Shedd, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, R. Smith, Stearns, Stephens, J. Stewart, Stiles, A. W. Stone, A. P. Stone, O. Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tilden, Tucker, Welser, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Young, Yost—Yeas 120—Whigs in Politics.

At 10 o'clock, the yeas and nays were ordered: yeas 120, nays 98. So the resolution passed by a majority of 22. Yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Arrington, Ash, Atkinson, Bailey, Belcher, Bidlack, E. J. Black, J. A. Black, J. A. Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, S. Cary, Me, C. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Dawson, Dean, Delle, Douglass, Dromgole, Duncan, Ellis, Farley, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Haralson, Haines, Henty, Holmes, Howe, Hopkins, Houston, Huxley, Hubbell, Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Jameson, C. Johnson, A. Johnson, Jones, A. Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, McClay, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Matthews, J. Morris, L. E. Morse, Murphy, Neuton, Norris Jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pett, Peyton, E. D. Potter, O. Pratt, Ried, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, T. H. Seymour, Simmons, Simpson, Shedd, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, R. Smith, Stearns, Stephens, J. Stewart, Stiles, A. W. Stone, A. P. Stone, O. Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tilden, Tucker, Welser, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Young, Yost—Yeas 120—Whigs in Politics.

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The Muse.

The Mother's Funeral.

BY JOHN ROSS DIX.

Arrived in garments of woe,
With footstep feeble, and slow,
About the streets the mourners go.
List to the low funeral bell,
Muffled, and scarcely audible,
It tolls, alas! a mother's knell.
Around the sable troop appear
Tears upon manhood's face severe,
And from women, weak, drooping eyes
Darken, as with a sad sunrise.

Arrived in garments of woe,
With footstep feeble, and slow,
Into the place of graves they go.
O'er dust they tread, with choking breath,
Man's history writ their feet beneath,
In but two chapters—*Birth and Death*.
Heaven! "This body we cannot
To dust, in perfect hope that it
The finite, shall be infinite."

Instantly, all-devoicing grave!
Could not earth's strong affection save
Her life, who, late, so lately gave!
Upon another breast must lie
The babe, that only op'd its eye,
To see death's shadow stalking by.
A stranger hand may it tend,
But 'till what heart can comprehend
Its wants, as would its natural friend?
"Ashes to ashes—dust to dust!"
Grave, hold our treasure in thy trust
Until the waking of the just!

Arrived in garments of woe,
With footstep feeble, and slow,
From out the Golgotha they go.
They pass the threshold of yore
She trod, who, ne'er so shared it more;
And grief's afresh unlocks its store.
The unexpressed—the vacant chair—
The picture on the wall is there;
The shade remains—the form is—where?
The little children grieve to see
Their father's lonely misery,
And crowd in wonder round his knee.
Enough—why further seek to show
How grief's unfailing fountain flows—
And antedote, perchance, our woe.

The Story Teller.

From the Portland Transcript.

The Young Physician.

BY CHARLES F. ILLSLEY.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER III.

On his second visit, Rodney regretted to find the symptoms of his patient more unfavorable. The nature of the disease was now more plainly apparent to him.—It was an attack of the same disorder he had been battling in the abodes of poverty. Here, however, he stood on better ground. Among his poor patients, the exposure to which the majority of them were necessarily subjected, and the general unhealthiness of their situation, tended to aggravate the disease and too frequently produced fatal results. In the present case, matters were different. Surrounded with every comfort—in a healthy location—with every convenience he could possibly need at command—Frederic certainly had less apprehension of his rich patient, than of many others he had attended. Notwithstanding these favorable circumstances, Mr. Danvers grew rapidly worse, until Rodney became seriously alarmed.

Miss Danvers, whose life seemed to be bound up in her father, hovered night and day around his bedside, watching the progress of the disease, with an anxiety she vainly endeavored to conceal, and yet by her manner showing that she placed the most unbounded confidence in the skill of his medical adviser. Feeling the responsibility that rested upon him, Rodney informed her of his desire to call in some older and more experienced practitioner.

"Do you consider his case very alarming?" was her anxious query when he made the suggestion.

"It is a dangerous disease, Miss Danvers, and though I would not raise groundless alarm, I feel it my duty to strengthen myself with all possible aid."

"I am confident you will neglect nothing, Doctor, that my dear father's case may require. When he placed himself in your hands it was with the most perfect reliance, which confidence," she continued with a slight hesitation, "it is unnecessary for me to say I fully shared."

"May I be permitted to inquire," said Rodney, with pardonable curiosity, "the name of the unknown friend to whom I am indebted for this mark of your father's and your own regard, Miss Danvers?"

"You will excuse me, Doctor," replied Clara, for such was her name, smiling slightly as she spoke, "the young lady has a motive, eccentric perhaps, for wishing to remain unknown."

"I am not mistaken in the person then," rejoined Frederic, a slight flush mantling her cheeks for a moment.

"What you know her then?" said Clara, her countenance exhibiting a mingled expression—half archness and half curiosity.

"In one sense I do, and in another I do not," was Rodney's reply. "Though I have never had the pleasure of seeing your friend, I have frequently, if not mistaken in the person, heard of her. Many grateful lips have been eloquent in her praise, many a sad heart has been made glad by her timely benevolence.—You will convey, if you please, to your friend, my thanks for her interest in my behalf, and for the aid she has rendered me in the performance of my duty among the poor and needy; for without the relief afforded by her, many of my patients now in health, I doubt not would have sunk beneath their sufferings."

"You are not in error," said Clara, "it was from that lady we heard of you. Your flattering notice of her little acts of kindness, will, doubtless, be most gratifying to her."

The more our young physician was thrown into the company of Clara Danvers, the less interest did he feel in his unknown charmer. She was in his thoughts, perhaps, as much as ever; but more as an object of curiosity than affection. At present, however, his attention was wholly engrossed in the situation of his patient, whose case he felt was exceedingly precarious. Should he succeed in "carrying him through with it," as the technical phrase goes, he felt, from the standing of Mr. Danvers, that it would be of essential advantage to him as a young practitioner seeking notice.

On the other hand, should he die on his hands, he knew full well there would be many, in the majority of fatal cases, ready to throw the whole blame on to the physician. Something had been omitted, some remedy neglected, some improper medicine administered; something had been or had not been done, which rendered the physician chargeable with the patient's death. All these considerations, however exerted by a secondary influence on the mind of Frederic. His interest was excited by a more powerful motive than hope of reward or fear of censure. A deep seated sympathy for suffering humanity, was the most prominent trait in his character. It was most prominently mainly, that led him to devote all his care and thoughts to his patients.

He had consulted with the most experienced of the faculty, who suggested no change in his mode of treatment, and it was with pain that he perceived Mr. Danvers continued to grow worse. His pallid face and shrunken features, the dull, heavy, lack-lustre eye, the small and rapid pulse, the discolored and chapped tongue, and the black sordes on the teeth and lips proclaimed the rigor of the disease. The crisis was at hand. Rodney felt that human skill could go no farther. All that could be, had been done, and on the evening of the twelfth day of the attack, Frederic stood by the bedside of his patient, watching the flickering of the lamp of life.

"Will he live?" said the nurse to him in a low whisper, as he noticed the anxiety depicted on his countenance.

A doubtful flash of the head was the only answer.

"Must he die! Can you not save him?" added Clara, who had overheard the question, in a voice tremulous with emotion.

"While there is life there is hope, but we must be prepared for the worst," replied Rodney.

He could not afford a word of encouragement, for as he listened to the constant moaning of the sick man, the short and hurried respiration, the hacking cough, and observed his restlessness and muscular tremor, too well he knew the meaning of those diagnostics, that his patient was hovering in the very jaws of death. His experience convinced him that he could do no more for him, that his last effort had been put forth. If it proved unsuccessful, death would inevitably ensue.

Clara turned away from him with an agonized expression, and burying her face in the pillow by her father's side, gave vent to her overcharged feelings in low, suppressed sobs.

"Is not that a fatal sign?" again whispered the officious nurse in a voice scarcely audible, pointing at the same time to the sick man, who pined with his feeble attenuated fingers continually at the bed clothes—"I have heard that it is a sure forerunner of death."

"Not always," was the physician's brief reply, scarcely heeding her, for his attention was wholly directed to his patient and the lovely being who was bowed beside her father in the very abandonment of grief. Frederic would have given worlds could he have whispered a word of encouragement in her ear, but he had none to offer; and he would not excite hopes which he feared would prove a mockery. Yet he did not wholly despair of his patient, and with such soothing words as his deep sympathy prompted, he at last succeeded in calming in a measure her distress, and at a late hour in the evening he left her more reconciled to the too probable result, for he hardly dare entertain the hope that Mr. Danvers would live until morning.

Willingly would he have kept his station by the bedside of his patient through the night, not for any aid he could render him, but to comfort and cheer one whose happiness was more and more dear to him and who evidently found a relief in his presence. But duty called him elsewhere, and with a mind ill at ease, he left the princely mansion of Mr. Danvers to grope amidst the miserable inhabitants of those whose suffering condition appealed to his sympathies with a power he could not resist.

Strongly did the scenes into which Rodney was now introduced, contrast with those he had just left. His patient to whom he had hastened on leaving Mr. Danvers, was a widow in very reduced circumstances; and when he entered the lowly dwelling, more forcibly than ever did he realize the great disparity that exists in the allotments of mankind. The rough, uncarpeted floor, the broken and scant furniture, the dilapidated walls, all bespoke extreme poverty, and presented the greatest possible contrast to the residence of his other patient. That was richly furnished with every luxury that wealth could procure. Nothing was wanted that could add to the comfort and convenience of the occupants. And yet when he stood and gazed on the sick woman the contrast vanished. The rich man on his bed of down, and the poor widow on her sack of straw he felt were on an equality. Both were in the last stages of the dread disease, prostrated in strength, and insensibility, the one to his high estate, the other to her lowly lot. In another respect there was a similarity in the two cases. Here, too, he found manifested the same filial love, the same depth of sorrow as in the chamber of his rich patient; for kneeling by the widow's couch was an only daughter, apparently of the same age as Clara, vainly endeavoring to restrain the grief which oppressed her.

"She is going, Doctor," said the woman in attendance—a neighbor who had volunteered her services for the night—"She is death-struck!"

"Oh, do not say so, do not say so!" exclaimed the daughter in tones of agony, grasping the bed clothes and gazing with a face pale as death, and expressive of the most intense wretchedness upon the sufferer—"My dear mother! she cannot, must not die! She will not leave me all alone in the world! She is not so sick—she will live; you can save her, can you not, sir?" she said in an appealing voice to the physician, as though he held the scales of life and death.

Alas! he had no word of comfort to offer her, for he saw at a glance that the woman's surmises were too true. Death had put his seal on her victim, and the lamp of life just flickering in its socket.

Unable to answer the agonizing appeal of the wretched girl, Rodney turned aside to conceal the feelings which overmastered him.—The poor girl observed the action, which seemed to shut the door of hope upon her, and clasping the passive hand of the dying woman, she exclaimed in the most heart-thrilling tones:

"Speak to me, mother! speak to me, and say that you will not leave me a lonely orphan!"

A faint rattling sound in the dying woman's throat, caused a momentary pause; a slight convulsive movement followed, and shrieking out in the very accents of despair, "mother! mother! Oh God, save her! save her! she is dying!" the wretched daughter bent in an agonizing stupor over the lifeless remains of her only parent.

Glad to escape from the harrowing scene after taking measures to have the afflicted daughter properly attended to in her trying situation, Rodney hastened homeward oppressed with feelings more easily imagined than described. Familiar as he had been with scenes of suffering, his heart had not yet become callous and indifferent; and during the few remaining hours of the night, the excitement produced by the scene he had just witnessed, banished sleep from his eyelids. The girl of anguish uttered by the poor girl, as the terrible truth forced itself upon her, that her mother was indeed dying, rang in his ears continually. Slowly and wearily passed the hours, and sad and dreary were the reflections of Frederic that night. The light of morning was hailed as a relief to his depressed spirits.

At an early hour he prepared to visit Mr. Danvers. It was with gloomy forebodings he started on his errand. He dared not cherish a single hope of his patient, and with a mind so unbinged by want of rest, and the bitter reflections he had been indulging in, he almost dreaded to enter the sick chamber.

"How is our patient this morning?" said he to the nurse, as he entered the room below, where she happened to be.

"About the same; if anything he had an easier night of it than usual," was the reply to his hasty query; "Miss Danvers," she added, "is very anxious to see you." Frederic hastened to the bedside of his patient.

"I am so glad you have come, Doctor," said Clara, as he entered the chamber, immediately adding, "Do you perceive any change in him?"

Rodney took the hand of his patient; after feeling of his pulse a moment, without answering the question, he ran his hand under the clothes and moved it slowly over his patient's body.

"Do you perceive any change?" she tremulously repeated.

Rodney's face suddenly brightened.

"Yes, Miss Danvers, thank God, yes," said he in a cheerful voice, "here is a decided, a blessed change. I hardly dreamed of this! Everything seems favorable; his pulse beats much less rapid, and there is a gentle and uniform moistening of the skin, all betokening that the disorder is yielding. Under God he will yet live."

Who can portray the joy, the mingled emotions of joy and thanksgiving which filled the bosom of that lovely girl as these words of encouragement, the first she had heard for many a day, fell upon her ears. Tears sprang involuntarily into her eyes, and murmuring a scarcely audible "thank God!" she sank into the chair, and gave vent to her feelings.

The favorable symptoms were not delusive. They soon became more marked, the pulse became more natural, the tongue began to clean along the edges, and the countenance to assume a more healthy tone, while the heart of Rodney rejoiced in the slow but sure convalescence of his patient.

The gratitude of the father and daughter, as his health improved, towards their physician was unbounded, and expressed in that delicate manner which most gratifies without embarrassing the object of it. To his skillful treatment and unremitting attentions, the one felt he was indebted for his life and the other for the preservation of a dearly beloved parent. And when Mr. Danvers' health had become so far re-established as no longer to require a physician, he insisted in a manner very flattering to Frederic, that with his professional, his social visits should not cease—an invitation, it may be presumed, he did not slight.

Mr. Danvers, though a rich, was by no means a proud man. He was liberal-minded and liberal-hearted. His wealth was the fruit of untiring industry. He began the world poor, but by strict attention to business, and by the aid of those fortuitous circumstances which seem to attend some men, he had acquired a large property. Yet he never forgot his origin. He was one of those rare characters who find a pleasure in helping forward the meritorious—who, without being prodigal of their favors, withhold not encouragement from the worthy. His gratitude to our young physician ended not in mere expressions, nor in the handsome sum which he bestowed upon him as a fee, but he interested himself warmly in his behalf, and ere long Rodney numbered among his patients some of the wealthiest families in the city.

In his good fortune Rodney forgot not his former patients. He was ever ready to devote his services and often his increased means to the sufferings of the destitute. Neither did he forget her to whom he felt he was indebted for the change in his prospects. He was still as much in the dark respecting her as ever.—Who could she be? Strange that he had never met her at Mr. Danvers', as Clara was on such terms of intimacy with her. The singularity of this fact never struck him before.

"I wonder," said he to Clara one evening, "that I have never been so fortunate as to meet with your mysterious friend, not on her errands of mercy, for I have given up all hopes of that—but here, where she seems to be on such friendly footing."

"Oh," replied Clara with a light laugh, "it need be no wonder, Doctor. She has heard of the interest she has excited, and wishing to keep it up, she takes good care to be out of sight when you are present. She is fully determined not to reveal herself until she is fairly 'found out,' as she says. By the way it was through her suggestion that I called sometime ago on the poor girl you mentioned, who lost her mother during my father's sickness."

"You found her in distressed circumstances. She is an object of pity. She seems to be well informed and she has seen better days."

"Poor girl! she is truly to be pitied. My visit was most fortunate, for she was about making arrangements to leave the city. I found in her an old schoolmate—one who belonged to the same class with me when I attended the academy, since then fortune has dealt unkindly with her."

"I understand her parents were very worthy, tho' very unfortunate."

"They were. Her father, Mr. Shelby, once enjoyed a competency, but revolutions in trade swept it all away, and he died leaving his wife and child penniless. They came to this city and tried to support themselves in an humble way, but succeeded very poorly, when sickness came, followed by the death of the mother leaving poor Emma alone, destitute and a stranger."

"I am rejoiced to learn she is not entirely friendless."

"She has kindly consented to make this her home," said Clara, slightly blushing beneath Rodney's approving glance—"and to be my companion. She is a lovely girl and was always the favorite of the school."

The entrance of the subject of their remarks put an end to the conversation, and Rodney soon after took his leave.

As time passed away Rodney began to question himself on the frequency of his visits to the house of his former patient. He did not attempt to conceal from himself the motive which might have led him there; and he felt the necessity of weighing the probabilities of a reciprocation of his love. What grounds had he for hope? Alas! he felt it had a sandy foundation. He contrasted his situation with that of Clara; she an heiress to a large fortune; he dependent on a somewhat limited, though growing practice for support; she the idolized and sought after; he the humble and retired student. What glimmer of hope was there that his aspirations would be crowned with success. No, he would not rush madly into the vortex and risk the wreck of his happiness, he would withdraw from the spell of the charmer, now, ere the burning passion overmastered him, and a sigh escaped him as he thought of yielding the hope of the prize he so much coveted.

This reasonable or unreasonable as it may be, resolution was more easily made than kept; although Frederic was not one of those who, when they have fully made up their minds are guilty of wavering. After canvassing a subject in all its bearings, and from the most sound premises drawn his conclusions, he was as immovable as a mountain. His friends sometimes called this stubbornness, but it was independent firmness—the prevailing trait in his character, which had enabled him to trample under foot the many difficulties that beset his early path, and had made him what he was. But then love, as the poet says, is

Allows no tie, no dictates but its own.
To that mysterious, arbitrary power,
Reason points out, and duty pleads in vain.

Despite of his decision, Rodney did not fully make up his mind to leave the field uncontested.

That one feature in the case, which, in these troublesome times, and in these days of gentlemen-loafers, would be the greatest impediment for a zealous prosecution of the suit viz: the more solid charms of the lady in question, in the shape of valuable landed property, and sound stocks and securities, this very fact, this agreeable feature operated rather as a check on our physician. Clara Danvers, portionless would have appeared quite as charming in his eyes, as the same Clara Danvers with her untold thousands. He was rather sensitive on this point. He did not like the idea of being considered a fortune hunter, a worshipper at Mammon's shrine; for such he knew would be his fate, if he sought the hand of the rich heiress. "If she were only poor!" half-sighed our hero; "if she were only rich!" sighs many a needy gentleman out at the elbows, now-a-days.

Notwithstanding the perplexing quandary in which our hero was involved, his visits to the house of his former patient were as constant as ever; and the reception he uniformly met with, both from the daughter and the father, would have convinced a less interested person, that Frederic had no reason to fear the issue of a proposal. But lovers are proverbially purblind.

Now the truth was, Mr. Danvers was much pleased with Rodney's attentions to his daughter, and from the manner in which she had received the addresses of one or two other gentlemen since her acquaintance with the Young Physician, coupled with the interest she manifested towards him, he was convinced that they were equally pleasing to Clara. Mr. Danvers had studied Frederic's character—he knew his worth; perhaps he saw in him the same striking traits that characterized his younger days; at any rate, he felt that he could safely trust to him the happiness of a child on whom all his hopes and affections were centered.

The relation that existed between Clara and her father, was of a most endearing nature. Early deprived of her mother, she had always confided in him with filial freedom. There was no chilling reserve between them—none of that unnatural distance, which is too often found between father and child. In all her plans and wishes she consulted him with the same unrestrained confidence that usually exists only between mother and daughter. All her heart was open to him.

Fearing that he might be mistaken respecting the views entertained by Clara towards Rodney, and not wishing that his young friend should cherish hopes, that in the end would prove futile, he took the opportunity one evening after Frederic had left them to allude to his visits. After a short conversation, he frankly questioned her in relation to the intimacy between her and Rodney, expressing a hope that his daughter would not desire to encourage hopes and feelings in another, unless there was a reciprocation on her part.

Clara looked up in her father's face with a perfect openness of countenance, altho' mantled with blushes, and said—

"I know you do not consider me capable, dear father, of being guilty of trifling on the subject involving the happiness of another."

"No, my dear child—I know your heart too well to harbor such a suspicion," replied Mr. Danvers, stooping down and kissing the fair forehead of his child—"I only feared that our young friend might be vainly nursing a passion for one who would not knowingly encourage unfounded hopes."

The color deepened in Clara's cheeks, and she hesitated a moment before she answered. At last casting her eyes down and speaking with evident emotion, she replied:

"In my intercourse with Doctor Rodney, I have not forgotten, father, your favorite maxim—not to encourage is to encourage."

"Spoken like my own frank-hearted child!" said Mr. Danvers, pressing her affectionately to his bosom. "Be always thus sincere in every relation of life and you will never have cause to regret it."

"But father," said Clara, after a short silence looking up with an arch smile—"would not the gentleman himself be profited by a few hints on this subject?"

"Perhaps so, Clara," said her father, with a pleasant smile, "and if you think it best you had better suggest them to him. As it is long year, you ladies have the privilege of making proposals, you know."

CHAPTER VI.

Never as the reader perceives, could a love affair be in a more promising train than our hero's, and yet, never, perhaps, did he pass a more restless night than the one on which the conversation related in the last chapter took place. Harassed by doubts and fears, not wholly unmingled, it is true, with a very poetical friend of ours styles the "treacle of life"—Hoppe, Rodney passed the hours rather uncomfortably; one moment resolving to hazard all at once, offer and be either the accepted or the rejected—the next, as firmly resolved to conquer his passion, and by avoiding, learn to forget the object of it. Indeed, our hero was in just that perplexing state of mind and heart which indicates the crisis of a love fever.

We might here enter into a pathological disquisition of this disease, but as its nature is so well known, and its diagnostics are so strikingly manifest to the most common observer, it would be a waste of time. The upshot of this night of tossing and tumbling was a full determination of our physician that he would, within twenty-four hours, prescribe himself a dose which would work a speedy cure or prove as speedily fatal.

In the afternoon of the succeeding day, as he was making his rounds among his humble patients, one of them, a bed-ridden old woman, who had often been a recipient of the "blessed creature's" bounty, as she styled the unknown lady, exhibited a countenance full of meaning as he entered her chamber; and before he had fairly got into the room, she exclaimed—

"Well, Doctor, I have found her out at last!"

"Found her out!" replied Rodney, not knowing to whom she alluded—"found her out!—who, pray?"

[Remainder on second page.]

New Tailoring Establishment.



THE subscriber having opened shop at his old stand recently occupied by CHARLES BROWN, next door North of West, invites his old customers and the public generally to call and examine his stock, consisting in part of the following desirable articles, viz: Superfine and extra superfine English, German and American Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Doeskins of almost every color, among which are some very desirable styles; a good assortment of Beaver Cloths.

Rich Vestings. Some of the richest Vestings ever offered for sale in this town,—rich figured and plaid silk Velvet; splendid rich Cashmeres; woolen and satin Vestings; which he respectfully invites customers to examine and judge for themselves. By calling at this establishment, gentlemen can have their garments made in the latest fashion and in a superior manner. All garments made in this establishment warranted to fit.

Q. The proprietor is a Practical Tailor with many years' experience in business, and paying particular attention to cutting he is enabled to sell clothing as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to Cutting and Fitting. HORACE A. ANDREWS. August 14, 1844.

Cure for the Heaves. An efficient cure for the Heaves and Bots in Horses, a sure preventive against disease, and fattens the horse beyond anything yet known. Try it. Also, BARBER'S Colic and Horse Powders, for sale by DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL. No. 3, Market Square, August 14, 1844.

2000 LBS. Lead Pipe, 1100 lbs. German Zinc; 900 lbs. Sheet Lead; 10 Copper and Iron Pumps, just received and for sale by FAIRBANKS & EVELETH. April 16, 1844.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite 284, No. 305, Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

Q. The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years from different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adopt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as Twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beahm, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads;—Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night, improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints, Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse back with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, knee caps and back bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's Read's Spirit Truss; Band's do.; Salmo's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; March's Improved Truss; Bateman's do., double and single; Stone's Trusses; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Truss repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Q. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years. He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, Sept. 15, 1844.

ONE Case Table Cutlery, a full assortment, price from \$6.00 to \$4.50; 1 case Pocket Cutlery, a complete assortment; also Scissors, Shears, Razors, (some splendid patterns) Razor Strops, Lather Boxes and Brushes, Thimbles, Pens, silver and plated Spoons, silver Pen-Cases, just received and for sale by LEWIS F. MEAD & CO. December, 1844.

HARDWARE.

FAIRBANKS & EVELETH have received, per falls and complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware and Saddlery Goods

Of their own Importation, and from manufacturers in this country, their Fall Stock of AMERICAN HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS. We also continue to sell Welch & Griffith's CIRCULAR and other SAWS, at low rates; Also on hand

THIRTY TONS IRON AND STEEL of all sizes, qualities and descriptions; Nails, Lead Pipe; Zinc; Sheet Lead, &c. &c.; also GERMAN and AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.

Our assortment is now good, and we will sell at extreme low prices for cash or good credit at wholesale and retail, at No. 4, PRINCE BUILDINGS, WATER STREET, August 6, Dec. 3, 1844.

Hot Air Furnaces FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.

THE subscriber is the sole agent for the sale of CHILSON'S LEVER GRATE FURNACES in Augusta and vicinity; he has them on hand and will give his personal attention to arranging and setting Furnaces in a proper manner, and warrants them to answer the recommendation. The lever grate, all candid judges will say, is the most perfect arrangement for a grate that has ever been invented; it is so constructed that the shaft of the grate projects out in front of the furnace, so that the grate is raised up or lowered down with ease, thus avoiding, by means of a lever attached to the grate, the trouble of poking the coal and preventing the ashes from escaping into the room. Any person wanting a furnace can see or be referred to in one use.

E. D. NORCROSS. August 22, 1844.

Popular Medicines. NOW IN USE, such as Indian Purgative and Persian Pills, and all other kinds; Helweg Plaster; Hays' Liniment for the Piles; Heves' Liniment; Indian Vegetable Elixir; all of Council Bluffs; Medicine; Gualtier's Jelly of Pomegranate, and Pills, with all their Medicines; all of Jaynes' Preparations; Brickerhoff's Health Restorative; Hungarian Balsam; Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup; Scurvy's and McNeil's Acoustic Oil; Sand's and Conant's Syrup of Sarsaparilla; for sale wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS. Hallowell, January, 1845.

TRUSSES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS of the most approved patterns, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS. Hallowell, January 9, 1845.

SCARPA'S ACUSTIC OIL! THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS CURED.

SCARPA'S ACUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and discharge of Matter from the ears; price \$1.75. For sale by W. F. HALEY. August 1, Jan. 8, 1845.

Patent Shingle Machine. THE subscriber having received letters patent for an improvement in the SHINGLE MACHINE, is now ready to furnish shingles, and he would request those in want to call on him and examine the great improvement which he has made in the machine for sawing shingles. By his improvement one eighth more shingles can be sawed in the same given time than by any other machine now in use by the old plan. The above machines are warranted or no sale.

Agents—J. R. Andrews, Saccarapapa; G. W. Wakefield, Cherryfield; Messrs. Butler & Hancock, East Machias; and Mr. Mathias Vickery, Calais. All infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law. ISRAEL G. JOHNSON. Augusta, Maine, Sept. 4th, 1844.

Full Blood Merino Bucks. THE subscriber offers for sale, one full blood Merino Buck two years old; two full blood Merino Bucks of the same age, and a few Buck Lambs, all of which were selected from some of the "crack flocks" in Vermont and New Hampshire; also Merino and Grade Bucks raised on my farm.

NATHAN FOSTER. Winthrop, Oct. 16, 1844.

New Stock of Fall Goods AT THE CLOTH, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.

R. T. & J. L. BOSWORTH have received, and will continue to be receiving, a prime assortment of Goods suited to the Fall and Winter trade, to which they earnestly solicit the attention of purchasers.—Their assortment of CLOTHING is very extensive, including every quality and shade. Also their stock of CASSIMERES and DOESKINS, including both fancy and plain of the latest styles; SATINETTS of every description; VELVETS, an endless variety; Goods for Overcoats, including CLOTHS, and a few Buck Lambs, and diamond; Pilots, Plushings, &c. TRIMMINGS of all kinds, and the best qualities, together with many other Goods which we do not deem necessary to mention; all of which will be sold by the yard, or made up into Garments, in the most fashionable style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

READY MADE CLOTHING. They would invite the attention of all those in want of Clothing, to their assortment, which they deem sufficient to suit the wants of any person. Particular attention paid to Cutting.

In conclusion they would say, that they do not deem it necessary to boast of having the best assortment of any one, that they will sell lower, or that they have the best Tailor; prefer rather to rather inform the community to decide on these questions. To their stock they solicit the attention of the scrutinizing public. August 2, Oct. 3, 18